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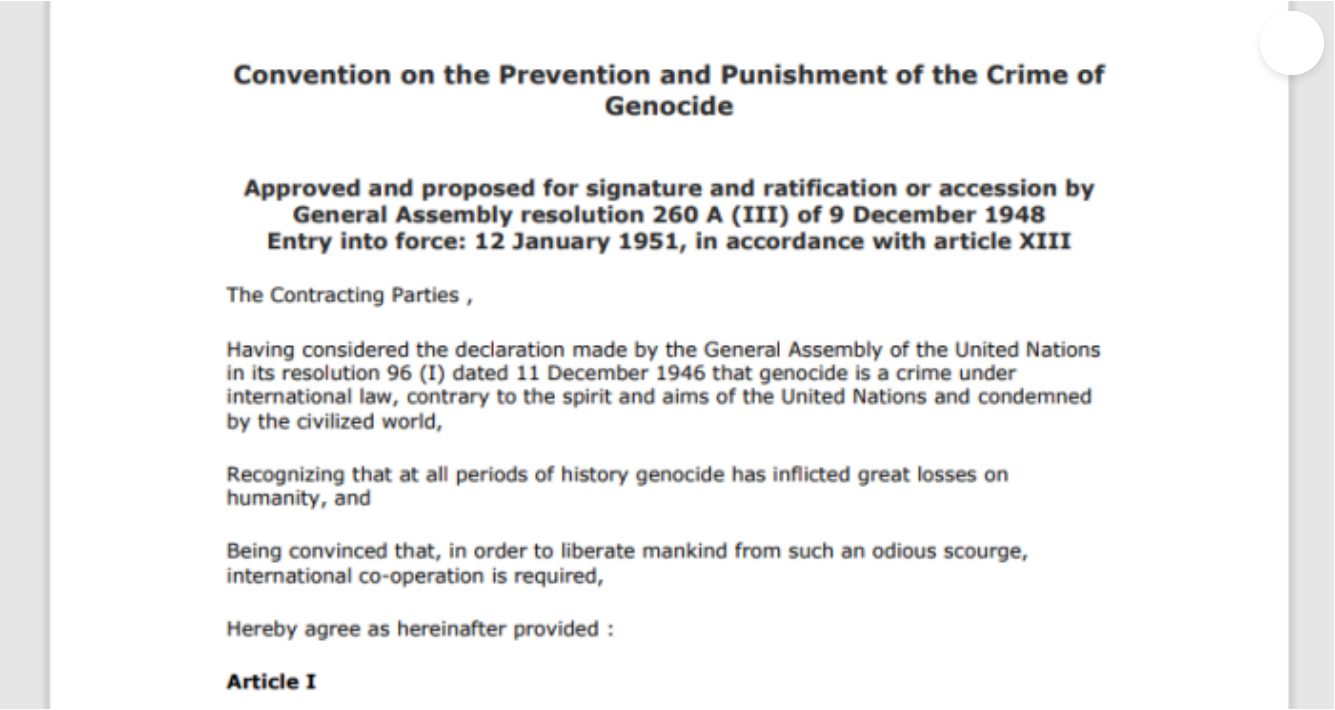
MAY 21, 2022 BY RONNIE

Canada Before 1970: Growing A Population Without Replacing It



Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession by General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948
Entry into force: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII

The Contracting Parties ,

Having considered the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 96 (I) dated 11 December 1946 that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world,

Recognizing that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity, and

Being convinced that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international co-operation is required,

Hereby agree as hereinafter provided :

Article I

Government of Canada
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Department of Justice
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2. Cultural Diversity in Canada
Canada's demographic composition is ethnically heterogeneous, in the sense that its citizens have come from many countries of origin and cultural backgrounds. One customary way to depict cultural diversity in Canada is describe it in terms of the population size of those not belonging to the two charter groups. Indeed, this was the method adopted by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in the 1960s, which coined the term the "Third Force" to refer to Canadians not of British and French origin (Canada, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, 1965: 52) [1]. In its final report, the Royal Commission stressed that Canada was a mosaic, or a multicultural society, made up of

In Western societies, there seems to be the mentality that populations must always grow. Furthermore, large numbers of people from very different backgrounds should be brought in to make this happen. At least, this is what public figures and media heads say, regardless of what the citizens want.

That being said, this "diversity" push is something that has only existed for the last 50 years or so. Before that, there was a focus on maintaining the demographic makeup. Let's take a look.

A good starting place would be to see how many people are coming to Canada every year. Although this doesn't tell the entire story, the numbers of Permanent Residents is a good place to start.

YEAR	PERMANENT RESIDENTS	% OF POPULATION
1852	29,307	—
1853	29,464	—
1854	37,263	—
1855	25,296	—
1856	22,544	—
1857	33,854	—
1858	12,339	—
1859	6,300	—
1860	6,276	0.2
1861	13,589	0.4
1862	18,294	0.6
1863	21,000	0.6
1864	24,779	0.7
1865	18,958	0.6
1866	11,427	0.3
1867	10,666	0.3
1868	12,765	0.4
1869	18,630	0.5
1870	24,706	0.7
1871	27,773	0.8

1872	36,578	1.0
1873	50,050	1.3
1874	39,373	1.0
1875	27,382	0.7
1876	25,633	0.6
1877	27,082	0.7
1878	29,807	0.7
1879	40,492	1.0
1880	38,505	0.9
1881	47,991	1.1
1882	112,458	2.6
1883	133,624	3.0
1884	103,824	2.3
1885	76,169	1.7
1886	69,152	1.5
1887	84,526	1.8
1888	88,766	1.9
1889	91,600	1.9
1890	75,067	1.6
1891	82,165	1.7
1892	30,996	0.6
1893	29,633	0.6
1894	20,829	0.4
1895	18,790	0.4

1896	16,835	0.3
1897	21,716	0.4
1898	31,900	0.6
1899	44,543	0.9
1900	41,681	0.8
1901	55,747	1.0
1902	89,102	1.6
1903	138,660	2.5
1904	131,252	2.3
1905	141,465	2.4
1906	211,653	5.3
1907	272,409	4.2
1908	143,326	2.2
1909	173,694	2.6
1910	286,839	4.1
1911	331,288	4.6
1912	375,756	5.1
1913	400,870	5.3
1914	150,484	1.9
1915	33,665	0.4
1916	55,914	0.7
1917	72,910	0.9
1918	41,845	0.5
1919	107,698	1.3

1920	138,824	1.6
1921	91,728	1.0
1922	64,224	0.7
1923	133,729	1.5
1924	124,164	1.4
1925	84,907	0.9
1926	135,982	1.4
1927	158,886	1.6
1928	166,783	1.7
1929	164,993	1.6
1930	104,806	1.0
1931	27,530	0.3
1932	20,591	0.2
1933	14,382	0.1
1934	12,476	0.1
1935	11,277	0.1
1936	11,643	0.1
1937	15,101	0.1
1938	17,244	0.2
1939	16,994	0.2
1940	11,324	0.1
1941	9,329	0.1
1942	7,576	0.1
1943	8,504	0.1

1944	12,801	0.1
1945	22,722	0.2
1946	71,719	0.6
1947	64,127	0.5
1948	125,414	1.0
1949	95,217	0.7
1950	73,912	0.5
1951	194,391	1.4
1952	164,498	1.1
1953	168,868	1.1
1954	154,227	1.0
1955	109,946	0.7
1956	164,857	1.0
1957	282,164	1.7
1958	124,851	0.7
1959	106,928	0.6
1960	104,111	0.6
1961	71,698	0.4
1962	74,856	0.4
1963	93,151	0.5
1964	112,606	0.6
1965	146,758	0.7
1966	194,743	1.0
1967	222,876	1.1

1968	183,974	0.9
1969	164,531	0.8
1970	147,713	0.7
1971	121,900	0.6
1972	122,006	0.6
1973	184,200	0.8
1974	218,465	1.0
1975	187,881	0.8
1976	149,429	0.6
1977	114,914	0.5
1978	86,313	0.4
1979	112,093	0.5
1980	43,137	0.6
1981	128,641	0.5
1982	121,175	0.5
1983	89,186	0.4
1984	88,272	0.3
1985	84,347	0.3
1986	99,355	0.4
1987	152,079	0.6
1988	161,588	0.6
1989	191,555	0.7
1990	86,452	0.6
1991	232,806	0.8

1992	254,790	0.9
1993	256,641	0.9
1994	224,385	0.8
1995	212,865	0.7
1996	226,071	0.8
1997	216,035	0.7
1998	174,195	0.6
1999	189,951	0.6
2000	227,456	0.7
2001	250,637	0.8
2002	229,048	0.7
2003	221,349	0.7
2004	235,823	0.7
2005	262,242	0.8
2006	251,640	0.8
2007	236,753	0.7
2008	247,247	0.7
2009	252,172	0.7
2010	280,689	0.8
2011	248,748	0.7
2012	257,887	0.7

Source for this chart is that data provided on page 3. Also, data for some earlier years is provided by Statistics Canada.

Even though large numbers of people have been coming to Canada for a long time, there was still a lot of social cohesion. This is because migrants were primarily selected from countries with a very similar makeup and composition.

Historically, the numeric predominance of those of British and French origin was unquestionable. Before the great wave of European migration to Canada between 1896 and the beginning of the First World War, ***Canada's population was indeed mainly made up of those of British and French origin. For example, the 1871 Census of Canada shows that 60 percent of Canada's 3.5 million people were of British origin, and 30 percent French origin; Europeans not of British nor French origin accounted for only 7 percent of Canada's population in 1871 as well as in 1881*** (Kalbach, 1990: 24). This demographic composition basically persisted until the turn of the century.

The wave of immigration to Canada prior to the First World War ***began to increase the stock of Europeans not from British or French origin. Between 1896 and 1914, over three million immigrants came to Canada. When the supply of emigrants from England and Western Europe was dwindling, Canada began accepting people from Eastern and Southern Europe, including Poles, Ukrainians, Hutterites and Doukhobors***. In the period between the two world wars from 1915 to 1945, another two million immigrants came to Canada (Statistics Canada, 1983: A125-163).

The census data of Canada indicate that Canadians of European origin other than British and French increased from 8.5 percent of the total population in 1901 to 14.2 percent in 1921, and to 17.8 percent in 1941 (Kalbach, 1990: 24). In contrast, Canadians of British origin declined in relative terms from 57 percent of the total population in 1901 to 50 percent in 1941, but those of French origin remained at around 30 percent of the total population in 1901 and in 1941. In short, if the composition of Canadians of European origin other than British and French is used as an indicator of ethnic plurality, then there was an increase in diversity between 1901 and 1941. However, ***Canada's population in 1941, as in 1871, was made up of people mainly of European origin, which accounted for 98 percent of the total population in 1941 and in 1871, despite the fact that the population had increased from 3.5 million people in 1871 to 11.5 million people in 1941***.

The Government of Canada openly admits that traditionally, the bulk of immigration came from Europe. More specifically, it came from the West, from places like Britain and France. (See archive).

And what was the result of this? Very little in terms of enclaves or balkanization. The population grew, but without the genocidal “multicultural” push that goes around now. This type of system focused on cultural compatibility, something that would be unthinkable today.

TIME PERIOD	REGION	# OF MIGRANTS	% OF TOTAL
1968-1972	Europe	387,670	52.6
	United States	114,615	15.5
	Central/South America	24,863	3.4
	Carribean	53,100	7.2
	Asia	112,584	15.3
	Africa	22,014	3
	Australia	18,656	2.5
	Oceania	0	0
	Not Stated	3,622	0.5
	Total	737,124	100
1973-1977	Europe	324,131	37.9
	United States	102,141	11.9
	Central/South America	63,598	7.4
	Asia	216,837	25.4
	Africa	42,748	5
	Australia	10,870	1.3
	Oceania	7,937	0.9
	Not Stated	0	0
	Total	854,889	100
1978-1982	Europe	196,546	33.2

	United States	49,407	8.4
	Central/South America	36,262	6.1
	Carribean	39,362	6.7
	Asia	236,596	40
	Africa	21,946	3.7
	Australia	6,438	1.1
	Oceania	4,502	0.8
	Not Stated	232	0
	Total	591,291	100
1983-1987	Europe	124.344	24.42
	United States	36,214	7.1
	Central/South America	56,442	11
	Carribean	39,079	7.6
	Asia	226,326	44.1
	Africa	24,027	4.7
	Australia	2,774	0.5
	Oceania	3,771	0.7
	Not Stated	38	0
	Total	513,015	100
1988-1992	Europe	237,666	22.6
	United States	33,686	3.2
	Central/South America	91,061	8.7
	Carribean	59,911	5.7
	Asia	545,410	51.9

	Africa	70,744	6.7
	Australia	4,771	0.5
	Oceania	8,534	0.8
	Not Stated	0	0
	Total	1,051,783	100
1993-1995	Europe	126,509	18.3
	United States	19,433	2.8
	Central/South America	39,199	5.7
	Carribean	36,599	5.3
	Asia	418,016	60.4
	Africa	45,255	6.5
	Australia	3,476	0.5
	Oceania	3,791	0.5
	Not Stated	0	0
	Total	692,198	100

The Government's own data tables show just how rapidly the source countries have been shifting. While immigration to Canada used to mainly be from Europe, it's now overwhelmingly Asian. Looking at the Annual Immigration Reports to Parliament in recent years, this trend has only gotten worse.

Now, were the voters ever asked if they wanted to become minorities?

Article I

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article II

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts ***committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group***, as such:

(a) Killing members of the group;

(b) ***Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;***

(c) ***Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part***;

(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article III

The following acts shall be punishable:

(a) Genocide;

(b) ***Conspiracy to commit genocide;***

(c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;

(d) ***Attempt to commit genocide;***

(e) Complicity in genocide.

> Article IV
> Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

A Government doesn't have to round up and execute its citizens in order to commit genocide. Another way is to flood the country with large numbers of very different people, with the purpose and intent of diluting and erasing the host population. Instead of having a national identity, society becomes "multicultural".

One caveat of course: the people coming in are encouraged to maintain their own identities, customs, traditions, and language. The populations being replaced are expected to endlessly accommodate that.

If a larger population is needed, it's entirely possible to grow it organically. However, modern efforts across the West can best be explained as attempting to erase groups entirely.

A little self promotion: Borderless Canada is still available online. Learn about what's been going on in this country. Virtually all major issues can be directly tied to immigration and border security, and it's not racist or bigoted to discuss these hard truths.

(1) https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2013/cic/Ci1-8-2012-eng.pdf
(2) https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/98-310-x/2011003/fig/fig3_1-2-eng.cfm
(3) https://justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/jsp-sjp/rp02_8-dr02_8/t2.html
(4) https://archive.ph/QkUeu
(5) https://justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/jsp-sjp/rp02_8-dr02_8/p2.html
(6) https://archive.ph/PzcO3
(7) https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/genocide-convention.shtml
(8) https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocity-crimes/Doc.1_Convention%20on%20the%20Prevention%20and%20Punishment%20of%20the%20Crime%20of%20Genocide.pdf
(9) UN Convention On Punishing And Preventing Genocide

ANTI-WHITE, CANADA, GLOBALISM, IMMIGRATION (CANADA), POPULATION REPLACEMENT, SUBVERSION

2 Replies to “Canada Before 1970: Growing A Population Without Replacing It”

PRAYIN'ALBERTAN

MAY 22, 2022 AT 7:01 AM

they stopped letting whitey in, a long time ago!! WE know what they are doing.

Fakeologist

MAY 22, 2022 AT 4:29 PM

The beginning of the end was the pill. The elite have been breeding mother out of females since WW2.